

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

N. O. WALLACE, J.

"Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

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WHOLE NO. 238.

TERMS.
Two Dollars for one year if paid at the time of subscription; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, without deviation after the expiration of three months.
All Bills for Advertisements, Job-Work, or Subscription, considered due, when contracted, except against those with whom we have running accounts.
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Advertisements of a personal nature, invariably charged double price.
Job Printing, of all kinds, neatly done on New Type, and on as reasonable terms as any office in Tennessee.
No Paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up—except at the option of the Publisher.

The Press.

The Boston Transcript gives a very striking instance of the influence of the Press, in mentioning that a correspondent of that paper having alluded to the lack of a perfect Bible in the Appleton House, on the Isle of Shoals, soon afterwards the proprietor of the house had fifty Bibles sent to him. We recently had a similar proof of the benefits of advertising, in the prompt and generous response of the public to a brief statement published among our items of local intelligence, of a worthy family in need of assistance. Our paper had hardly been published, when a dozen or so of benevolent individuals from different parts of the city called at the office to tender their assistance. A very remarkable instance of the power of the Press in influencing the public mind occurred last year about this time, when the death of two or three very prominent gentlemen was announced, and the cause of their disease was attributed to oysters. The next day scarcely an oyster was sold in the whole city, and the oyster-men would not have recovered from the paralysis had they not resorted to the same means of cure which had occasioned their hurt. They procured a certificate from some respectable physician to the effect that oysters were not unwholesome; and the day after it was published oyster-eating was again resumed, and the trade in bivalves went on again as usual without interruption.

FIGHTING WOMEN.—Some of the earliest notices of boxing-matches upon record, singularly enough, took place between combatants of the fair sex. In an English journal of 1722, for instance, we find the following gage of battle thrown down and accepted:

CHALLENGE.—J. Elizabeth Wilkinson, of Clerkenwell, having had some words with Hannah Hyfield, and requiring satisfaction, do invite her to meet me on the stage and box me for three guineas; each woman holding half a crown in each hand, and the first woman that drops the money to lose the battle.

ANSWER.—J. Hannah Hyfield, of Newgate Market, hearing of the resoluteness of Elizabeth Wilkinson, will not fail, God willing, to give her more blows than words, desiring home blows and from her no favor; she may expect a good thumping!

The half crowns in the hands were an ingenious device to prevent scratching!

A fancy man bought a horse of a countryman giving therefore \$40 in cash and his note for a like amount. After the note was drawn, signed, and placed in the hand of the seller, the latter remarked, "I 'pose this note is good." The buyer coolly replied, "Ax them sellers here—they've all got 'em."

A Year's Events in the Crimea.

Embracing a Journal of the Siege of Sebastopol. The Killed, Wounded and Missing. Battles, Surprises, Sorties, Storms, Wrecks, &c.
September, 1854.

14. The allied army, 70,000 men, consisting of English, French and Turkish troops, landed at Eupatoria in the Crimea. It was conveyed in one hundred vessels and escorted by the entire allied fleet of war ships then in the Black Sea. Twelve thousand men were left at Baltschick, (Turkey,) with an immense force of artillery.

20. Battle of the Alma. In the engagement the English brought into action 20,000 men; the French 25,000; the Turks (as estimated by readers and the hints of civilized general officers), 8,000. The Russians had 38,000 men in a good position on the heights across the river, which were stormed and turned by the allies. As a result, the generals stated that the English had 310 killed, 1,818 wounded; the French 310 killed, 1,033 wounded; the Russians 2,480 killed, and 2,680 wounded; and the Turks (no official reports regarding their losses), 256 killed and 123 wounded. The lists returned as "wounded" contain all who were lost by accident, or in crossing the river, or just after the battle. Amongst the English dead were 96 officers, 144 sergeants, and 24 drummers. The French loss in officers was reported as about the same with that of the English. The Turkish loss is only estimated, as the English or French officers did not allude to it, and the Sultan has never made a return, in any way known to Christian readers, in public.

24. A powder magazine belonging to the Russian army exploded at Perokop, and 430 men were killed.

26. Marshal Saint Arnaud resigned the chief command of the French army, and left for Constantinople. He was then in bad health, and died a few days after.

October.

12. From the 5th to this day, the Russian garrison of Sebastopol had, by bombardment, 120 men killed and 480 wounded. Admiral Kornileff was among the killed.

17. Renewed bombardment. The allies fired by sea and land on Sebastopol, when the English had 44 men killed and 266 wounded on their ships, by the Russian fire from the batteries. Russian loss not known—supposed to be trifling.

23. The Russian garrison in Sebastopol sallied forth and captured a French battery. The French had 64 men killed, and the Russians 20. During the sortie the English had 4 men wounded, the French 76, and the Russians 37. Lord Dunkellen was taken prisoner.

18. Two hundred and thirty French killed by the explosion of a siege battery. 405 Russians killed by an explosion in the Redan.

25. Battle of Balaklava. There were engaged 30,000 Russians, 5,000 English, 4,000 French and a little more than that number of Turks. The Russians had 1,730 killed, the English 1,100, the French 230, and the Turks about 980. The wounded were not counted by any party. The English light cavalry, "the Light Brigade," were nearly annihilated in their charge. Their horses are included among the killed.

29. The Russians made a sortie towards Balaklava from Sebastopol. They numbered 8,000. They had 675 killed. The allies lost was between two and three hundred.

November.

5. Battle of Inkerman. Here the Russians had from 40,000 to 50,000 men; the English 8,000, and the French 6,480. The English had 462 killed, and 2,148 wounded; the French 389 killed and 1,337 wounded; and the Russians 3,011 killed and 2,609 wounded. One hundred and five officers were killed.

6. A Turkish troop ship lost in the Black Sea, and 701 men drowned.

14. A terrific storm occurred in the Black Sea. The English lost five war ships, including "the Prince" and thirty-five merchantmen. About

7,100 lives were lost, and twenty-three other trading vessels were much damaged.

19. Four hundred of the English and French lost by second storm in the Black Sea.

25. Russian sortie from Sebastopol. Forty-three English, 37 French and two hundred and forty-five Russians killed, wounded not enumerated. The English took nine Russian guns.

28. Seven hundred Russian powder wagons lost in a snow storm near Perokop with 7,000 men.

29. For eleven nights (up to December 13) from this date, the Russians made sorties from Sebastopol on the French trenches. Each night the French lost (in killed) about forty men and the Russians seventy. The French would have thus lost 440 and the Russians 770. No returns of the wounded.

Cholera and fever raged in the allied lines. The commanders estimated their losses from these diseases alone at the rate of 50 men a day, from November 15th to December 28th, thus running a dead list of 1,680.

From November 10th to Dec. 1st, 1,029 Turks had died of disease and 266 from the effects of wounds. Total Turkish dead, 1,275.

December.

12. One thousand one hundred sick men of the allied army removed from the trenches and camps to Balaklava. One hundred English soldiers—foot guards and 97th regiment—died of wounds and disease.

16. From this night to 28th, the Russians made eight sorties and had 897 men killed. The allies lost 608.

22. The French had 3,794 sick in the hospitals of Constantinople, of whom 1,387 were dangerously wounded.

24. 456 Russians drowned in the Sea of Azoff by the loss of five war ships.

31. The Russians had lost 6,000 men in and around Sebastopol in ten days.

January, 1855.

1. The English had 4,387 men in the hospitals at Scutari, dying at an average rate of sixty per day. The Turkish army was being cut off at the rate of 40 men per day.

11. Forty Russians and seventeen French killed in a sortie.

13. Seventy-four French killed in a sortie.

15. Allies lost one hundred and one in a sortie, and the Russians two hundred and ten.

20. Russians and French lost 49 men in a sortie.

23. One hundred and seventy-six French and fifty-nine Russians killed in a sortie.

31. One hundred and eighty-five French killed, and one hundred and fifteen wounded in a sortie. Russian loss not stated.

From 28th December, 1854, to 26th of January, the Russians said they had lost—

Killed of disease or wounds, 7,301
Died of which or accident, 4,019
Total, 11,320

Of other wounded and prisoners, they had also 15,443—total *hors de combat*, 26,723.

February.

The English army in the Crimea had dwindled down to 12,000 men. The Russian army in the Dobrukscha was being swept off at the rate of fifty men a day by fever and cholera.

The Turks in the Crimea were dying in large numbers, but no returns were made.

13. Thirty-five Russians killed in a sortie, and five French.

17. Battle of Eupatoria. The Turks and British fleet defended the place. Russian loss 360 killed and 1,140 wounded. The Turks had 150 killed, but wounded not stated. British loss none.

March.

1. Allied fire re-opened on Sebastopol.

12. The Russians fired from the heights of Balaklava on the allies.

14. The Turkish cavalry made an advance from Eupatoria, but were repulsed by the Russians, and lost 35 men.

17. The Russians routed an advance of the Turkish infantry from Eupatoria and killed 60 men; Russian loss 14 killed.

— The French attacked the Russian redoubts before Sebastopol, but were repulsed, losing 169 men.

22. Russian sortie from Sebastopol. They had 493 killed and 1,000 wounded. The English and French loss reported as only "slight."

23. Tremendous sortie of the Russians. They had 760 killed and a large number wounded. French had 350 killed, including two officers, and the English 430 killed, including four officers.

April.

9. Three hundred and forty allied guns opened fire on Sebastopol.

13. Severe sortie engagement. Loss on all sides 1,000 killed and 2,380 wounded.

24. Loss of a Sardinian transport by fire, with eight men.

May.

1. The French took the Russian rifle pits. French loss 386 killed, and (about) 600 wounded. Russians killed, 468, and wounded (supposed) 2,000.

2. Allied advance upon Russian work of counter approach. Severe engagement, but losses not reported.

3. Russians attempt to retake their works, but were defeated, with "great loss."

10. Two severe Russian sorties on the right line of the allied attack were repulsed with great loss on all sides.

11. Another desperate sortie by the Russians.

12. Sortie on the British right line. Over one hundred English killed. Russian loss much greater.

19. The English, French, Turks and Sardinians, had 220,000 men operating in the Crimea.

23. The French carried on a severe fight with nearly the entire garrison of Sebastopol, who were defending a *place des armes* near the quarantine bastion. The French took part of it. The battle lasted all night, but the losses were not given.

24. The French carried the remaining portion of the works. The Russians had 2,500 men *hors de combat*, and the French (17 battalions) nearly as many.

The allied squadron entered the straits of Kerch and commenced the destruction of all the houses, food supplies, public buildings, etc., near which the ships could reach.

28. Up to this day the Allies in the Sea of Azoff had committed great ravages.

June.

5. Seven English sailors killed by the Russians at Hange.

6. Another bombardment of Sebastopol. The French made a fierce attack on the Mamelon.

7. Capture of the Mamelon and White Towers, after a dreadful fight. Russian loss 4,360; French 4,000 men *hors de combat*; English 158 men and 11 officers killed, 510 wounded, and 15 missing.

14. The allies, in the Sea of Azoff, had taken Kerch, Arbat, Anapa, Genitchi, Bardsansk, Mariopol and Taragor. Most of them were burned, the inhabitants plundered, and the country devastated.

18. Assault on the Mamelon and Redan by the French and English. They were repulsed. French lost 37 officers killed, 19 desperately wounded, and 17 prisoners; 1,544 men killed and missing, and 1,644 gone to ambulances. English officers killed, 19; wounded, 74; men killed and wounded, 1,489. Russian loss—killed, 2 general officers and 78 men, and 4,191 wounded.

July.

10. Fourth bombardment of Sebastopol.

14. Russian sortie on the French.

16. Another sortie. Estimated losses of these operations—allies 2,000 killed and wounded; Russians 5,000.

August.

11. Bombardment at Swaborg. 45 Russians killed and 260 wounded.

16. Battle of Taktir bridge. French loss, 9 officers and 348 men killed; 7

officers and 1,163 wounded. Russians, 3 generals and about 3,000 men killed, with over 5,000 wounded. English loss none. Sardinian loss, 600 men *hors de combat*.

17. Sebastopol again bombarded.

September.
Grand closing scenes of the terrific drama. Fall of Sebastopol.

Choice Poetry.

The Fallen Brave of Mexico.

From cypress and from laurel boughs
Are twined in sorrow and in pride,
The leaves that deck the mouldering brows
Of those who for their country died:
In sorrow, that the sable pall
Enfolds the valiant and the brave,
In pride, that those who nobly fell
Win garlands that adorn the grave.

The onset—the pursuit—the rout
Of victory o'er the routed foe—
Will startle from their rest no more
The fallen brave of Mexico.

To God alone such spirits yield!
He took them in their strength and bloom,
When gathering, on the tented field,
The garland woven for the tomb.

The shrouded flag—the drooping spear—
The muffled drum—the solemn bell—
The funeral train—the dirge—the bier—
The mourners' sad and last farewell—
Are fading tributes to the worth
Of those whose deeds our homage claim:

But Time, who mingles them with earth
Keeps green the garlands of their fame.

One Summer Eve I had a Dream.

One summer eve I had a dream—
'Twas of a maiden fair;
The roses bloomed upon her cheek,
The sunbeams decked her hair.

The velvet and the dew-drop, in
Her eye had taken their rest;
The lily, emblem of the pure,
Was on her snowy breast.

And since I had this lovely dream
I've searched the world around,
To see if this ideal of mine
Could anywhere be found.

Upon the Mountains of the North,
And on the Southern plain,
My steps did wander, yet, alas!
I sought for her in vain!

But now my very soul is glad,
My wanderings are o'er,
I've found the maid, and she has said
That we shall part no more;

And so I care not if the sun,
Should perish in the sea,
For oh! the Heaven of her love
Is light enough for me.

A Presbyterian Clergyman Suspended for being connected with the Underground Railroad.—The Louisville Courier copies with approval the following from the Presbyterian Herald:

The Indiana Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, lately tried and suspended the Rev. T. B. McCormick, one of their ministers, recently, under the following charge and specifications:

FIRST SPECIFICATION.—For associating himself with an association known as the underground railroad, whose avowed business is to assist slaves from slave to free territory.

SECOND SPECIFICATION.—For actually engaging in the business of assisting slaves in making their escape from slave to free territory, which is contrary to the laws of the United States and Statute laws of Indiana.

Several of the witnesses stated that Mr. M. had boasted to them of the number of slaves he had aided to escape, giving the names and places in Kentucky from which they had escaped, and one of them testified that he had heard him say that he had never denied belonging to the underground railroad, and that he had said in April, this year, in speaking of the relative numbers taken to Liberia by colonization and to Canada by the underground railroad, that 10,000 had gone to Liberia and 35,000 to Canada by the underground railroad.

One of their papers stated that he visited one of his ministerial brethren in Kentucky, partook of his hospitality, prayed with his family, and in the meantime arranged matters with his servants to make their escape.

Living on One's Wits.

Nine persons sailed from Balse down the Rhine. A Jew, who wished to go to Schalampi, was allowed to come on board and journey with them, on condition that he would conduct himself with propriety, and give the captain eighteen kreutzers for his passage.

Now, it is true something jingled in the Jew's pocket when he struck his hand against it, but the only money therein was a twelve kreutzer piece, for the other was a brass button. Notwithstanding this, he accepted the offer with gratitude, for he thought to himself, "something may be earned even upon the water." There is a man who has grown rich on the Rhine.

During the first part of the voyage, the passengers were very talkative and merry, and the Jew, with wallet under his arm—for he did not lay it aside—was the object of much mirth and mockery, as alas! is often the case with those of his nation. But as the vessel sailed onward, and passed Terrington and St. Vert, the passengers, one after the other, grew silent and gazed down the river until one spoke out:

"Come, Jew, do you know any pastime that will amuse us? Your father must have contrived many a one during his long stay in the wilderness."

"Now is the time," thought the Jew, "to shear my sheep!" And he proposed that they should sit in a circle and pop quiz questions to each other, and he, with their permission, would sit down with them. Those who could not answer the questions, should pay the one who propounded them a twelve kreutzer piece, and those who answered them pertinently, should receive a twelve-kreutzer piece.

The proposal pleased the company, and hoping to divert themselves with the Jew's wit or stupidity, each one asked at random whatever entered his head.

Thus, for example, the first one asked:

"How many soft boiled eggs could a giant eat on an empty stomach?"

All said that it was impossible to answer that question, and each paid over their twelve kreutzers.

But the Jew said, "One, for he who has eaten one egg, cannot eat a second on an empty stomach," and the other paid him twelve kreutzers.

The second thought, wait, Jew, I will try you on the New Testament, and I think I shall win my piece.

"Why did the apostle Paul write the second epistle to the Corinthians?"

The Jew said, "Because he was not in Corinth, otherwise he would have spoken to them." So he won another twelve kreutzer piece.

When the third found the Jew so well versed in the Bible, he tried him in a different way.

"Who prolongs his work to as great a length as possible, yet completes it in time?"

"The rope maker if he is industrious," said the Jew.

In the meanwhile they drew near the village, and one said to the other, "that is Bamlach."

Then the fourth said, "in what month do the people of Bamlach eat the least?"

The Jew said, "in February, for that has only twenty-eight days."

The fifth said, "there are two natural brothers, and still only one of them is my uncle."

The Jew said, "the uncle is your father's brother and your father is not your uncle."

A fish now jumped out of the water and the sixth asked, "what fish have their eyes nearest together?"

The Jew said, "the smallest."

The ninth was the last. This one asked, "How can five persons divide five eggs so that each man shall receive one, and still one remain in the dish?"

The Jew said, "The last must take the dish with the egg, and let it stay there as long as he pleases."

But now it came to his turn, and

he determined to make a good sweep. After many preliminary compliments, friendliness: "How can a man fry two trout in three pans, so that a trout may lay in each pan?"

No one could answer this, and one after the other gave him a twelve-kreutzer piece.

But when the ninth desired that he should answer it himself, he frankly acknowledged that the trout could not be fried in that way.

Then it was maintained that this was unfair in the Jew, but he stoutly affirmed that there was no provision for it in the agreement, save that he who could not answer the question should pay the kreutzers; and fulfilled the agreement by paying that sum to the ninth of his comrades who had asked him to solve it himself. But they all being rich merchants, and grateful for the amusement which had passed an hour or two very pleasantly for them, laughed heartily over their loss and at the Jew's cunning.

Large Eggs.—Capo Cod hens are famed for their feats performed of late. A gentleman exhibited last week half a dozen eggs, weighing one pound and a quarter, the product of an "unassisted effort" made by a single hen. A friend of ours has a rooster that last week laid a single egg, that measured more in length and breadth than the layer himself, and on breaking it for the purpose of making an egg-nogg and omelet for guests of thirty, it was found to contain two full grown hens, both of whom were in session upon ten geese eggs, nearly all of which were hatched. The rooster is doing well.

A Very Slight Speck of War.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial says the *Independence Belge*, has a paragraph intimated for the United States. It says in good set terms that the Danish Sound question is a European question; as such it will be settled beyond appeal, by the States of Europe. If the United States should seek to disregard such a settlement, and should endeavor to force a distinct arrangement for itself, not only France would defend Denmark against such an assumption, but the whole of Europe *en masse*! Some body ought to be scared!

There is quite a curiosity in Bangor, Me., in the form of a bed-cord made from the sinews of a whale. It was brought into this country in 1640, and has been in the possession of Uncle Tim Colby of Bangor forty-seven years in constant use, and never was broken. It is as good as ever, and has been in the possession of the Colby family for two hundred years.

People who expect to go to heaven by dropping a shilling in the contribution box on Sunday, and then shave a dozen poor devils out of ten times that sum on Monday, to make up for it, are as likely to have a seat in paradise as an ox-express is to beat the summer lightning.

An epidemic of unusual virulence is attacking the horses in New York city, and in all directions fine plump animals may be seen lying dead by the way-side. Of course the poor and over-worked beasts are the more numerous. We understand that the Knickerbocker stage company lost forty in one week.

A wedding recently came off in Memphis, Tennessee, which was the ninth occasion on which the bride had been made happy by matrimony.

What Fashion Does.—The umbrella men in New York have been compelled to fit out a dozen whalers, for the purpose of getting whalebone enough to keep up their business. The ladies have put the whole stock on hand into their petticoats.

CURE FOR THE TOOTHACHE.—Good strong black pepper, applied copiously and plentifully to the aching tooth, especially in the first stage of the disease, is a sure remedy.